

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 11, 1859.

NO. 43.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

JAMES P. MCCAULEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

T. M. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
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P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
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B. D. MORRIS,
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JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
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R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

JOHN M. McCAULEY,
Attorney at Law and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
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GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.
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B. F. LINK E,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
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ALEX. and DEER!
LEXINGTON B. W. W. W. W.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 154 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODWIN'S GRAMMARS,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

A. JAEGER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRILL P. WHALEY,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Market and Third Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

NEW VALENTINES FOR 1859.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

VALENTINES.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Mrs. MAYERS.
NEW YORK MILLINERY &
FANCY STORE,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

SPROULE & M'NDEVILLE,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Louisville, Ky.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

FURNISHING ARTICLES.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

PETER RUHL,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

J. D. CONDURANT,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

JAMES E. WOOD,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

U. B. EVARTS,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

T. G. WATERS,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

MEN AND BOYS'S
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

CLOTHING HOUSE!
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH CARPETING,
RINGWALT & AVERY,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
CARPETING.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Pianos at 66 West Fourth Street.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Pianos at 74 West Fourth Street.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Duhme & Co.,
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
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RALPH C. McCracken,
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LANE & BODLEY,
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WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
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STEAM ENGINES,
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Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

CINCINNATI, O.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Circular Saw
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Three to Four times the Work
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Hub, Spoke, Yelloe & Wheel
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, & C.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

25,000 Prizes
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Geo. J. St. Louis
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

Monticello Union Acad. My.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

CAPITAL PRIZE
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

\$60,000!
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERY
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. 1-120 w. w. w.

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IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
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Wood, Eddy & Co.'s

DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MATYR.

The under-signed, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the same for sale, to be drawn
on Wednesday, June 11, 1859, at Wilmington,
Delaware, in public view, under the supervision of
seven disinterested persons, appointed by the Governor.

Class 314 draws Wednesday, June 1.
Class 325 draws Wednesday, June 8.
Class 338 draws Wednesday, June 15.
Class 350 draws Wednesday, June 22.
Class 362 draws Wednesday, June 29.

thirty-two thousand Three Hundred
and Ninety-six Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in June.
1st Prize of \$40,000
2nd Prize of \$10,000
3rd Prize of \$5,000
4th Prize of \$2,500
5th Prize of \$1,000
6th Prize of \$500
7th Prize of \$250
8th Prize of \$100
9th Prize of \$50
10th Prize of \$25
11th Prize of \$10
12th Prize of \$5
13th Prize of \$2
14th Prize of \$1
15th Prize of \$0.50
16th Prize of \$0.25
17th Prize of \$0.10
18th Prize of \$0.05
19th Prize of \$0.02
20th Prize of \$0.01

Certificates of Packages in the above
scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is
1st Prize
Certificate of Package of 50 Whole Tickets, \$100.00
Certificate of Package of 100 Half Tickets, 75.00
Certificate of Package of 200 Quarter Tickets, 50.00

DELAWARE LOTTERY!
CLASS NO. 355,
Draws on Saturday, June 25th, 1859.
78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
\$70,000!

1 Prize of \$70,000
1 Prize of \$20,000
1 Prize of \$10,000
1 Prize of \$5,000
1 Prize of \$2,500
1 Prize of \$1,000
1 Prize of \$500
1 Prize of \$250
1 Prize of \$100
1 Prize of \$50
1 Prize of \$25
1 Prize of \$10
1 Prize of \$5
1 Prize of \$2
1 Prize of \$1
1 Prize of \$0.50
1 Prize of \$0.25
1 Prize of \$0.10
1 Prize of \$0.05
1 Prize of \$0.02
1 Prize of \$0.01

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.
In ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,
Include the amount of money to our address for
what you wish to purchase, under the Lottery in
which you wish to invest, and enclose with each
ticket, Half, or Quarter, in receipt of which we
will be obliged to send you the ticket, together with
the amount of money to our address for what you
wish to purchase, under the Lottery in which you
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERNARD MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF CHARLESTON COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOONVILLE.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 11, 1859

Weekly Publication of Reports of the
Decisions and Proceedings of the Court
of Appeals.

We have received letters from many of our friends in different parts of the State urging us to publish the substance of the decisions of the Court of Appeals. We have concluded to do so, and have made arrangements with C. F. Craddock, Esq., the junior member of the firm of "Craddock & Craddock," to furnish us with full reports of all decisions selected by the Court for publication. The enterprise is expensive to us, and we hope our friends will spare no pains to increase the circulation of the Yeoman, and thereby to some extent reimburse us for the extra expense. We can assure the public that the reports will be accurate, and will be sufficiently full to set forth clearly the points decided by the court.

In connection with this enterprise, we contemplate transferring the reports published in the Yeoman to a weekly pamphlet, and thus furnish in a convenient form the substance of all the decisions of the court long before they can be published in the regular reports. Besides the decisions selected by the court for publication, there are many which are not intended to appear in the regular reports, but which would be quite useful and interesting to the profession.

A prospectus of this pamphlet will be sent out this week to all of the legal profession in this State whose address we can obtain, and we trust that they will give the enterprise such patronage as will render it at once successful, and encourage continued improvements upon the original design. The first number will be published next Saturday.

The Fourth District.

The reports we have of the Congressional canvass in the Fourth District are most cheering to the Democracy. In every discussion our able and chivalrous standard-bearer, Hon. JAMES S. CHRISTMAN, adds another laurel to his brow, and lately his triumphs have been so signal and complete that we are induced to claim his election by the largest Democratic majority the district has given for years. That his election is certain by at least from three to five hundred is the opinion of some of the coolest and best informed men of the district; and one of our State candidates, a veteran in political fights, who has lately canvassed the district, claims it by a much larger vote than Talbott received in either of his races. This information will be doubly gratifying to the Democracy when it is brought to mind that Christianman has to beat Anderson, and Bell also, who lives in the district.

The extreme demagoguery to which Anderson resorts in discussion is positively insulting to the intelligence of any set of voters to be found anywhere in Kentucky. We understand that he is packing about a number of pictures of snakes, bugs, frogs, &c., cut from some of the government publications of a scientific nature, and telling from the stump how much each plate costs as an item of the extravagance of Buchanan's Administration! Perhaps the K. N's of his district may relish such demagoguery, but Mr. Anderson would find that his frogs and bugs would be regarded as a joke, and a very flat and stale joke, even by his own party, in any other part of the State; and if the people of the Fourth district do not resent it as an imputation upon their good sense, we are much mistaken in the character of Kentuckians.

Christianman is infinitely the superior of the frog and bug candidate, and deserves an election over him by a thousand majority. His positions, as reported to us, on every issue in the pending canvass, are sound and statesmanlike. He advocates the principle of non-interference on true Democratic grounds. His arguments upon this issue are lucid, convincing, and unanswerable. If the people of the district desire to be represented by a man whose votes and influence in Congress will ever be for the promotion of the interests of the South, Christianman is their man. They have for his reliability and fidelity in the future the guarantee of past services. He has been in Congress, and his record, which is open to scrutiny, will prove him in thought and deed true to Southern interests and Southern rights. Such cannot be the case with his competitor. Anderson, unless he turns Democrat in Congress, must affiliate with Black Republicans, and give "aid and comfort" to

their cause. Besides this, he hails from the only county of the district that was ever tainted with emancipation and free-soil sentiments, and has followed, through all its mutations and somersets, the very party in which these heresies found favor—inclined, his close connection with that party in Boyle has properly given rise to doubts of his own soundness upon the slavery question.

The Legislature.

In another column we publish a list of all the Democratic candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives heard from. The list is by no means complete, and if it arises from the neglect of our friends throughout the State to put candidates upon the track, it calls loudly for immediate action. No time is to be lost. The Opposition are making their strongest effort to carry the Legislature, and putting forth their most influential men as candidates. We must not suffer ourselves to be endangered by lukewarmness or dissensions in our ranks. Let our strongest men at once be put forward, and the proper effort made, and all will be well. But if we suffer ourselves to rely too confidently upon our party majority in the State, we may be caught napping.

With a majority of twelve thousand in the State in our favor two years ago, the Know-Nothings had a majority of two in the Senate. This was the result of the outrageous gerrymandering made by the last apportionment, under which the K. N.'s could hold the majority in the Legislature although they might be largely in the minority in the State. Let it be remembered that the State representation is to be apportioned next winter, and that if we are not to be gerrymandered again, we must strain every nerve to have a good working majority in the next Legislature. To effect this, all that is necessary is to run our best men in every county and Senatorial district; and not suffer dissensions to spring up in our ranks. The next session is highly important in other particulars. A United States Senator is to be elected. An Opposition majority would elect Mr. Crittenden, notwithstanding his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and to the admission of Kansas as a slave state under the Lecompton constitution.

They are making a light to carry the State under the lead of Mr. Bell, who takes strong pro-slavery ground; but it is manifest that they are making a quiet but determined effort to carry the Legislature, the effect of which would be, if successful, to place Mr. Crittenden, who believes the Missouri restriction constitutional, in the Senate of the United States for another term of six years. The Opposition are aiming to effect too much, and have not taken pains to be consistent. In one breath they ask the people to elect Bell Governor, because he was never a Know-Nothing and is a Lecompton man, and strongly in favor of protection to slavery in the Territories by Congress; and in the next breath they strive to secure a majority in the Legislature to return Mr. Crittenden to the Senate, who is a zealous Know-Nothing, and who believes that Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, by the Missouri restriction, thought, with Mr. Fillmore, that the Nebraska bill was the "Pandora's box" out of which was to flow all manner of evils to the country—and who, when opportunity offered to secure a slave State to the South by the passage of the Lecompton bill, scornfully rejected it.

The hypocrisy of the movements of the Opposition party of Kentucky is thus made apparent. Either they are sincere in their effort for Mr. Bell or Mr. Crittenden. Which is it? We think they are warranted by the antecedents of Prentice & Co. in saying that they had rather a thousand to one send Crittenden back to the Senate than elect Bell Governor. To this end they are silently building their energies, and are already beginning to predict that they will carry the Legislature. All that is needed to thwart such a result is the prompt action of the Democracy throughout the State. That done, and we have no fears of the result.

Judge Moore's Appointments.
James W. Moore, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places:
Star Line, June 11.
Grayson, June 13.
Olive Hill, June 14.
Pine Grove, Rowan co., June 15.
Triplett Bridge, June 16.
Phillips, on North Fork, June 17.
From Phillips, future appointments will depend on the arrangements which may be made between the candidates, of which the public will be duly notified.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried Leavenworth county, Kansas, and elected the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, by 450 majority.

NO SERVICE IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—On account of painting the pews, carpeting the Church, &c., there will be no service in said Church until further notice.

The people have concluded that the Frankfort clique have had their full share of office. They think the Harlan family, especially, are rather greedy in asking two fat offices for themselves, at the same time—father and son asking their votes on the same day—and particularly when they recollect that from time immemorial the Harlans have been fattening on the public crib. They have, therefore, determined to let Gen. John, the son, and old man Deems, the father, retire for awhile to the shades of private life, lest they should conclude that the offices of the country belong to them by virtue of long continued possession. The Democratic people of this district are opposed to monopolies, and have, consequently, resolved to break up the monopoly of office by Frankfort and the Harlans. They will do this by electing Simms and James, instead of this family party which is seeking to renew its hieglie lease of the offices of the country.

JOHN W. STEVENSON NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.—This gallant, able, and noble Democrat, Col. John W. Stevenson, has been nominated for re-election to Congress, from the Tenth District of this State. His election is, of course, guaranteed—Lou. Dem.

Democratic Candidates.

Including the district made vacant by the resignation of Col. T. T. Garrard, elections will be held this year in twenty of the thirty-eight Senatorial districts in this State. For the convenience of reference we subjoin a list of the districts in which elections are to be held, giving the number of the several districts, the counties embraced in them, and the names of the Democratic candidates, gleaned from recent files of the Yeoman. We may have overlooked nominations in some of the districts, and if this is the case we will be obliged to our friends of the press, or any of our readers, to give us information of any such omissions:

1. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—No nomination.
2. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.
3. Christian and Todd—Robert E. Glenn.
4. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—No nomination.
5. Warren, All a, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
6. Hart, Green, and Taylor—No nomination.
7. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—No nomination.
8. Boyle, Owen, and Adair—No nomination.
9. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Igou—James K. Hues.
10. 6 Wards City Louisville—No nomination.
11. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—No nomination.
12. Hays, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. Delaney.
13. Calloway, Trego, and Marshall—No nomination.
14. Madison and Garrard—No nomination.
15. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—No nomination.
16. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
17. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
18. Harrison and Bracken—Thorton F. Marshall.
19. Floyd, Magoffin, Johnson, and Pike—M. S. Davidson.
20. Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Letcher, Percy, and Breathitt—No nomination.

Senators holding over—Democrats 11, Opposition 7.

Horse.—The Democracy seem to be culpably negligent in making nominations for the House as well as the Senate. We are able from the information before us to report the names of our candidates in about thirty-five counties only. We trust our friends and correspondents in different sections of the State will assist us in getting up a bill list. The following are reported as Democratic candidates:

- Hickman and Fulton—W. D. Lanham, Clay and Owsley—Perry G. Gilbert.
Jefferson—S. T. Gaudin, Jr.
Harrison—J. Shawdon and W. W. Clery.
Kenton—J. G. Carleton and John Ellis.
Calloway—Geo. B. Hodges.
Greene—Alex. Dindup.
Owen—R. H. Gale.
Hopkins—W. B. Parker.
Greene—D. P. White.
Jennings—W. G. Oggar.
Scott—Gen. Wm. Johnson.
Hart—John Donan.
Calloway—Geo. E. Rice.
Lee—John Lovel.
Christian—John W. Brown.
Simpson—John A. Finn.
Hays—S. C. Cole, Jr.
Madison—Charles Eaves.
Deerfield—John B. McFarland.
Calloway—Liam McElroy.
Carroll—Ben. Hitt.
Boone—Fountain Riddell.
Hart—R. S. Forie.
Trego—Young A. Linn.
Greene—J. W. Cook.
McCracken and Ballard—L. D. Husbands.
Mason—C. S. Abell.
Ohio—John Hericks.
Butler and Edmonson—Bill.
Ohio—Wm. R. Gearing.
Pike—McGuire.
Hays—J. R. Lashbrooke and W. T. Casto.
Calloway and Logan—W. B. Acee.
Merion—Robert Burton, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Yeoman.)

Bell and Magoffin at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 7, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: Yesterday was a day of great rejoicing among the Democracy. Bell and Magoffin met, and a Democratic victory was the result. At an early hour a large crowd had assembled in the court-house yard. Magoffin opened the debate, and his speech was one of the happiest of his life. He took pains to explain how the public money had been appropriated, and returned the charge of profligate extravagance in a masterly and eloquent manner. He explained his position on every issue now undergoing discussion in the country, and the enthusiasm with which it was received gave him an assurance that the great masses of the people were with him, and that victory would again perch upon the Democratic banner. It is needless to enter into detail. He took up the subject of "squatter sovereignty," "intervention," and the "Lecompton question," and his elucidation of the Democratic principles and Democratic views in relation to these questions, won for him the most thundering applause. He brought charges against the Opposition party and against Mr. Bell that were unanswerable. He showed that the Opposition party was composed of a few men who have no object in view but the destruction of the Democracy.

Mr. Bell is a pretty and flippant speaker; but being on the wrong side, defeat stares him in the face. His eulogy of Mr. Clay was touchingly beautiful. He seemed to be much incensed at the idea of Democrats claiming his name and fame as a part of their common heritage. His speech was just such as has been reported to you from different places before. "Extravagance," "waste," "expenditure," was his text.

W. W. Sale and Francis M. Bristow also spoke. Mr. Sale is a young man, and is personally the most popular man in the district, and his friends think he will receive a handsome majority.

W. B. Ford, Esq., of Allen, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sale. He is a high-toned gentleman, an able and eloquent speaker, and a sound lawyer.

J. P. Bates, Esq., has just returned home, having filled the appointments made for him some weeks ago. He is a working man. "The marks of the harness are on him." As an orator he has but few equals. He brings cheering news from every county he visited. He will take the stump again in a few days.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.—The Democrats of New Haven, Conn., elected their Mayor, at the late municipal election, by about three hundred and sixty majority. The election was warmly contested. Connecticut is evidently preparing to go Democratic next year.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Magowan vs. Lexington City Court.

A warrant was issued from the city court of Lexington against appellant on the 12th of February, 1859, requiring him to answer to the city of Lexington, and show cause why he should not be fined for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, the 10th of February, 1859, within the limits and contrary to the ordinances of said city. The defendant demurred, which was overruled, was found guilty by a jury, and judgment for \$50, from which he has appealed.

The city ordinance provides, "that no tavern-keeper, or any other person whatever, shall have the right to sell spirituous liquors on Sunday, or after eleven o'clock at night; and for each breach imposes a fine of \$50."

The court, per Simpson, Chief Justice, held—1. That the warrant was not insufficient, because it did not specify the quantity of whisky sold, nor because it did not state the place at which it was drunk, nor because the date fixed in the warrant, viz: the 10th of February, 1859, was not, in fact, Sunday. The offense consisted in selling spirituous liquor in the city limits on Sunday. The quantity sold, or the place where it was drunk, was not material. The date was more surplusage. An indictment was not necessary where the fine does not exceed \$100. (Coke, title 7.) The warrant, according to sec. 204, of the Code, must name, or briefly describe, the offense; nothing more is required. The warrant in this case complied with the requisitions of the law; but if it had not, the objection to it would not be available in this court, inasmuch as the demurrer to it was overruled in the court below. Section 349 of the Criminal Code provides that an error in not setting aside an indictment, or in overruling a demurrer thereto, shall not be grounds of reversal in this court. The same provision applies to warrants.

2. It is also objected for error in this court, that a witness was permitted to be asked by the city attorney whether he had drunk liquor at the bar-room of appellant on Sunday between the 3d of June, 1858, and the 24th of February, 1859. It was clearly error to receive proof of any selling on Sunday subsequent to the date of the warrant; but that error was corrected by the court afterwards by its instructions to the jury, and therefore is not available here. The court did right in refusing an instruction asked by appellant, to the effect that they must find for the defendant unless they believed, from the evidence, that he had sold spirituous liquor on Sunday, the 10th day of February, 1859. Time is not of the essence of the offense. True, it must have been shown to have been done on Sunday previous to the date of the warrant.

3. It was admitted that the defendant was a tavern-keeper when the offense was committed, having paid the state tax, and holding a regular license, and an instruction was asked by defendant's counsel to the effect that he had the right to sell liquor at any time; which the court below overruled.

It was held by this court, that if the state license had been obtained before the date of the city ordinance, there seems to be merit in the instruction; but the question is left open. But as the city, by its charter, had the right to pass any ordinance for the government thereof not contrary to the constitution of this state or of the United States, the mayor and council had authority to pass the ordinance in question, and it is obligatory upon the citizens, unless it interferes with some vested right; and as it does not appear that the appellant procured his license previous to the date of the ordinance, he can only exercise his rights under it in conformity with the requirements of the ordinance. Rights may and do exist of which the owners cannot be deprived; yet the enjoyment of them may be regulated and restrained by law, especially when the preservation of good order and public morals require it to be done.

Judgment affirmed.

Wigginton vs. Judgment Oldham.

The court, per Judge Wood, held—1. That the jurisdiction of the quarterly courts is regulated by the Code of Practice, and not by the Revised Statutes—the provisions of the Revised Statutes upon that subject having been repealed by the Code of Practice, (sec. 875.)

2. By the Code, (sec. 24) the quarterly courts have jurisdiction of all actions for the recovery of money, or personal property, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. The language is similar in import to that employed in sec. 16, where the cases are mentioned of which the Court of Appeals have not jurisdiction. It has been decided in a case involving the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, that the interest due upon the debt at the time the action was commenced, constituted a part of the amount in controversy under the provisions of said 16th section; and the interest being added to the principal, if the aggregate amounted to \$100 or upwards, gave to the Court of Appeals jurisdiction of the case. (Orth v. Wallace vs. Clobbs adm'r, 18 B. Mon., 223.) The same rule applies to the jurisdiction of the quarterly courts. The principal and interest which had accrued up to the bringing of the action are to be added, and if they together amount to more than \$100, the quarterly courts have not jurisdiction. A different construction was, in the case of *Hays vs. Russell*, (1 J. J. Mar., 61,) given to the statute, as it then stood, in regard to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; but the language of that statute is materially different, and admitted of no other construction.

For the Legislature.

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3. If the quarterly court had not jurisdiction, no recovery could be had by appeal to the circuit court. (1 Ltt., 40; 7 Dana, 168.) The circuit court should have decided in favor of the appellant for the want of jurisdiction, and have made such order as would have rendered the proceedings in the quarterly court inoperative. (Howard vs. Jones, 2 B. Mon., 529; 7 Dana, 168.)

Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth vs. Metz, &c.

The court, per Judge Duval, held—

That the act of 1858, (Session Acts, 1857-8, page 34,) authorizes the county courts to grant licenses for billiard tables to be kept in their respective counties, outside of the incorporated limits of the cities or towns within such counties; but within the incorporated limits of cities and towns, the power to license billiard tables belongs exclusively to the municipal authorities of such cities or towns respectively. Such license, however, cannot take effect until the grantee pays to the clerk of the county court \$100, and takes his receipt for the same. The municipal authorities, within their respective towns and cities, have the exclusive right to grant licenses, and to prescribe the rules to be paid, and to make such other provisions in respect to the number of tables, and the manner of keeping them, as they may deem proper; and no matter how many tables the grantee may set up under and pursuant to his license, he is only bound to pay to the clerk of the county court \$100. He cannot be compelled to pay to the county clerk \$100 for each table, though he may set up more than one.

Judgment of the court below reversed, and cause remanded.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 9, 1859.

CASES DECIDED.

Noland v. Shepherd, Estill; reversed.
July v. Howard, Estill; reversed.
Williams v. Wood, Madison; reversed.
Commonwealth v. Powell, Kenton; reversed.
Brown v. Walters, Letcher; affirmed.

ORDERS.

S. D. Morris, Esq., of Frankfort, admitted attorney.

Jarman v. Smith, Madison; plea for limitation filed.

Terrill et al. v. Stevenson et al., Woodford; motion to correct filed.

Selmer v. Clark et al., Todd; appeal dismissed for failure to file record in time.

Oldham v. Larimore's heirs, Garrard; appearance entered and continued.

Kinnard v. Kinnard, Madison; appearance entered.

Jarman v. Smith, Madison;
Easter v. Elkin, Madison;
Moore v. Ballard, Madison;
Carle v. Wertheimer, Marks & Co., Madison;
Kinnard v. Kinnard, Madison;
Mitchell v. Jackson, Madison;
Irvine et al. v. Boggs et al., Madison—were argued.

FRIDAY, June 10, 1859.

CASES DECIDED.

Madden v. Williams, Montgomery; reversed.
Louisville v. McNeill, Lou. City; affirmed.

Jarman v. Smith, Madison; reversed as to John J. Jarman, and barred by limitation as to others.

Moore v. Ballard, Madison; reversed.
Mason v. Congleton, Estill; reversed.

Metz & Gregg v. Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.

Aikin v. Hobson, et al., Green; rule returnable to 30th day to file record.

Porter v. Same, Green; same order.

McIntyre v. Thompson, Mercer;
Gage v. Taylor, Mercer;
Kyle v. Taylor, Mercer;
Passmore v. Warner, Mercer;
Eddy's heirs v. Smith's ex'rs, Henry; were argued.

News from the Seat of War.

St. John's, N. F., June 8.—The screw steamer Arago, from Galway, arrived last evening with dates to Monday, the 30th ult., but the news from the seat of war is not important.

General Garibaldi has made a further advance from Vercelli, where he was last stationed, to the town of Conio, which he had entered amid the most lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The bells were rung and a general illumination took place. The steamer on Lake Como were in possession of General Garibaldi, and the Austria were in rapid retreat from that section.

LUGANO, May 28.—The Austrians, pursued by General Garibaldi, are in rapid retreat towards Milan. General Garibaldi has also occupied Cavallio and Sesto. There are insurrectionary movements in the Valtellina, and 800 insurgents are on board an Austrian steamer.

Another dispatch says that after a furious fight of three hours, General Garibaldi entered Como. The combat was renewed at Comerio, when the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

An Austrian war steamer had cannonaded Canbio on Lake Maggiore, but without much effect. At Como the national guards mobilized, and an artillery force was organized and volunteers were hastening to increase the militia. The national movement was spreading, and the town of Sesto had declared itself free. The Austrians, in considerable force, had occupied Dobbo.

PARIS, May 28.—The Pavs says that the Austrians quitted Bronte yesterday and retreated towards Lombardy. The same journal states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

Several columns of Swiss regiments are compromised in a conspiracy against the crown Prince, supposed to mean, of Naples.

ALESSANDRIA, May 29.—The Emperor and troops are in perfect health. The harvest has begun, and the army is abundantly supplied, and the soldiers are in high spirits.

BERLIN, May 28.—Advices from Florence say that Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey have not yet recognized the provisional government of Tuscany, and their representatives are said to have withdrawn their flags.

LONDON, Saturday.—There was a decided firmness in the stock market to-day, but there was scarcely any business done at the Bank. The demand for silver for the East has revived. The remittances to be made on the 4th of June are expected to be larger than of late. The building of an iron ram screw frigate of 6,000 tons is to be commenced next week.

The London Post in reply to some statements charging Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell with being actuated by rivalry, says that if the Liberal party cannot act unitedly, the fault will not rest with its chiefs.

The Times says that the report that Monsieur Benedetti is about to leave Paris, as an extraordinary commissioner to the German confederacy, tends to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise, at no distant day, through the agency of Prussia. Portugal has declared its neutrality.

For the Legislature.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]
Democratic Congressional Convention in the Tenth District, Indianapolis, June 1, 1859.
W. Stevenson's Speech.

Newport, June 7, 1859.

Editor YEOMAN: In accordance with the call of the District Convention, delegates from the counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Owen, Grant, and Pendleton, comprising the Tenth Congressional District, met in Convention at this place to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Every county was represented, some of them having a large number of delegates.

On motion of Dr. Holt, John T. Robinson, of Gallatin, was unanimously chosen to act as President, and N. B. Stephens, of Kenton, and Augustus Artman, of Campbell, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. E. Arthur, the delegates were called by counties, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:

DELEGATES.
From Boone County—Wm. Watts, C. Riddle, Thomas Rouse, J. A. Wilson, R. E. Irwin, C. C. Canby, R. Parker, P. S. Fish, James Murphy, H. Baker, T. M. Howlett, R. A. E. Jones, W. L. Lanning, Omer Kirtley, J. D. Willis, and C. T. Lodge.
Pendleton—Thomas E. Moore, N. Colvin, J. M. Hume, J. S. Hudnell, William Caldwell, N. E. Clark, James Gaskins, C. K. Snyder, and A. G. Roberts.
Grant—O. D. McManama, B. Norheitt, T. J. McGinnis, C. Holten, O. P. Hogan, and J. O'Leary.

Gallatin—H. Turpin, F. Perry, James Turley, T. J. Montgomery, John T. Robinson, J. S. Lillard, and L. Sheets.
Bracken—J. N. Furber, J. T. Bradford, W. P. Dilse, L. Munger, W. A. Doniphan, J. J. Schofield, D. R. Luvile, and B. G. Willis.

Campbell—F. A. Boyd, H. D. Hume, Geo. R. Feavons, John Selinger, R. M. Caldwell, A. F. Hughes, J. H. Nelson, J. R. Hallam, C. Stricker, F. M. Webster, Sam'l McIntosh, W. H. Thomas, and Jesse Yelton.

Kenton—W. B. Phelps, W. D. Holt, J. G. Ellis, W. E. Arthur, W. E. Ashbrook, D. Moore, N. B. Stephens, R. Simmons, Robert Wallace, John W. Leathers, Elijah Yates, A. F. Hughes, R. H. Brown, L. Shaw, Chas. Bird, C. F. Bigby, and J. R. McKee.

Trimble—J. W. Stewart, A. J. Wright, N. Parker, F. A. Adams, and S. M. Mathering.
Owen—J. F. Blanton.

After the calling of the delegates, W. E. Arthur, Esq., moved that the Chair proceed to appoint three standing committees—one on resolutions, one on organization, and one on credentials.

Before the motion was put, Dr. Holt, of Covington, offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee, consisting of five, to be called "Upon Resolutions," and that all resolutions offered in Convention, embracing principles of a political nature, be referred to said committee without debate, and the report of the committee shall be final in the premises.

The resolution was adopted by Robert M. Adkins, of Campbell, W. D. Holt, and W. Leathers, of Kenton, when it was finally withdrawn by the mover, and the proposition of Mr. Arthur was approved.

The President then proceeded to appoint the committees agreed upon, which were as follows:
On Organization—H. D. Hume, J. H. Sanders, J. S. Lillard, J. C. Hurd, W. E. Arthur, J. F. Blanton, N. Colvin, N. Parker, L. W. Lanning, and J. T. Bradford.

On Resolutions—J. R. Hallam, W. B. Lanning, Fountain Perry, O. P. Hogan, W. D. Holt, J. F. Blanton, Thos. E. Moore, F. A. Adams, Wm. Watts, and J. N. Furber.

On Credentials—F. M. Webster, W. B. Lillard, J. N. Furber, O. D. McManama, W. B. Phelps, James F. Blanton, Wm. Caldwell, A. J. Wright, O. Kirtley, and W. P. Dilse.

After which it was suggested, that as Owen county was not fully represented, more delegates might come in by the time dinner was over, and that therefore the convention take a recess until half-past one o'clock, which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Convention after dinner the committee on organization made a report, confirming the choice of the convention of President and Secretaries, and recommended the choice of the following Vice President: Jno. M. Stewart, of Trimble; Roy G. Willis, of Bracken, and C. Holten, of Campbell.

The committee also recommended that the delegates shall cast one vote for each one hundred votes cast in their respective counties for R. R. Revell, in the late election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and one vote for each fraction over fifty—which report was adopted.

Under this rule Boone county was entitled to 8 votes, Bracken 7, Campbell 5, Gallatin 5, Grant 4, Kenton 14, Owen 14, Pendleton 8, and Trimble 5.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after being warmly discussed by Messrs. Hogan, of Grant, Arthur and Holt, of Kenton, Madox, and Boyd, of Campbell, and others, were finally adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, We adhere with unswerving fidelity to the principles and policy embodied in the series of resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of June, 1859.

Resolved, We hereby ratify the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Frankfort, Ky., held on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June, 1859, and pledge to its able and patriotic nominees our zealous and undivided support.

Resolved, We recognize the confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the venerable President of the United States.

Resolved, We are in favor of the maintenance of Cuba as a practicable consistently with the honor of the United States.

Resolved, We have no sympathy with the political heresies of secession. It is wholly incompatible with State rights, and we unequivocally condemn it both in theory and practice.

Resolved, We are in favor of the restoration of popular sovereignty and the peace policy of non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Territories are the common property of these States held in trust by the General Government for their people, and that the people of all the States have a right to immigrate to and settle in said Territories with every species of property, and that they are protected in their persons and property in such Territories by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, and such citizens in such Territories have a guarantee to demand of the General Government, as the common trustee of all the States, the means of safety and protection to their persons and property, whenever the exigency shall require it.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion of J. R. Hallam, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the district in Congress.

Mr. Watts, of Boone, proposed the Hon. John W. Stevenson as the candidate to be voted on.

Mr. Arthur then offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Hon. John W. Stevenson be declared the nominee of the Convention by acclamation.

The Chair thereupon named a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hallam, Hogan, and Willis, to await upon the honorable gentleman, who was in the city, and inform him of his nomination, and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned accompanied by the Hon. J. W. Stevenson, who, after receiving the congratulations of the entire body of delegates, addressed them in the following speech:

He thanked the Convention most cordially for their complimentary endorsement of his political course, and was grateful for the multiplied manifestations of devotion and regard which had been displayed toward him by the people of the Tenth District.

In every county composing his Congressional circle had been repeatedly approved in public meetings of the Democracy, in terms far more flattering than any humble service of his had deserved, and to-day this continued partiality finds renewed vent in a unanimous nomination for a seat in the "Thirty-sixth Congress" of the United States.

To deserve the confidence of such a constituency was an incentive to any public servant; its reception constituted the highest reward that he could desire or deserve. He confessed himself deeply touched by such manifestations of regard, and tendered to the Convention—and through them to the Democracy

their sincere thanks—the assurance of his grateful appreciation of this reiterated evidence of their devotion toward him. He accepted the nomination, and pledged himself that the proud standard of the Democracy, for this day so honorably established on this day, in part, to his defense, should never be trailed in the dust so long as he had the power to uphold or the ability to defend it.

Since he had the pleasure of last meeting the representatives of the Democratic party of this district two years ago, he had been called upon to take part in scenes of high representation and responsibility. The course of that action was before the district, and he was gratified to know that his humble efforts had received the commendation of those by whom he had been elevated to so distinguished a position.

Mr. S. then entered into an account of the acts and proceedings of the last Congress. He referred to the circumstances attending the application of Oregon, and to the design the country, which had constrained him to become a humble but zealous advocate for the admission of that State.

He commented upon the seeming inconsistency between certain Republican leaders, who charged Southern men with voting for the admission of Kansas because it sought admission as a slave State, and yet who were themselves unwilling to admit some of those same Southern men in their earliest efforts to bring Oregon in.

Mr. S. justified his vote upon the Old Soldiers' Pension Bill. He felt a deep interest in the success of the measure, and had given it a steady support during its struggle through the House of Representatives.

Mr. S. regarded the public domain as the common property of all the States, subject to be sold by the people of these States, with every species of property known and recognized, as such by the Federal Constitution. He considered that the settlers from every State into any Territory belonging to the United States had a right to look to the Federal Government for the means of protection, both to person and property, during a territorial pupillage; and that when the people of a Territory possessed the requisite population and qualifications to become a State, they had a right to decide this question of slavery for themselves, and when they came with such requisite population and a Republican Constitution, were equally entitled to admission into the Union, whether slave or free, on a perfect equality with the other States.

Mr. S. utterly denied the power that any Territory, after becoming a State, had a right to alter the terms of any species of property, whether slave or otherwise, without a just compensation to the owner thereof.

Congress had no power to exclude slavery from a Territory, or to interfere with its right to maintain it. It could delegate no power which it did not itself possess. All territory was acquired subject to the Constitution of the United States, and all public property existing in a Territory, at the time of its acquisition, gave way and became void to the extent of its antagonism with the genius of our Federal system and the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States. All were municipal laws, however, for the protection of mere personal rights, remained in force until repealed. It, therefore, we acquired property from any country where there was a just title, whether a nation, or a church, or State, it would, *in substance*, on an acquisition of such territory by the United States, give way to the more beneficent provision in our Federal charter respecting the religious freedom of opinion and the separation between church and State. By reference to Vattel and other writers on Territorial law, this distinction is clearly drawn between political and mere civil laws.

So, also, if freed on free soil, or had been impressed on a Territory before our acquisition of it. Yet if the Federal Constitution recognize slavery as a part of our system, and slaves as property, the moment we acquired it it would become free to the settlement of the people of any of these States with or without their slave property. If the States were sovereign and equal when the Constitution was adopted, and nothing has intervened to destroy that equality, the provisions I have advanced would seem to be incontrovertible. That the Constitution rests on its equality of right will hardly be denied. Without the Constitution could never have been formed; and both the express grants, not less than the reservations of power in the instrument itself, attest the equality of all States.

All territory, as soon as acquired, comes under the protecting arms of the Federal Constitution. This common domain is subject to settlement from every State and with every species of property recognized by the Federal Constitution. Did, therefore, the Federal Constitution recognize slaves as property when this Union was formed?

Mr. S. maintained that the Constitution of the United States, as it then stood, did not recognize slavery as property, and that it protected slave property, implicitly and expressly.

He also referred to the recognition of slaves as forming a part of the Federal ratio, and insisted that there was a clear and repeated recognition of slavery as property, all of which has been again reiterated in the decisions of the Dred Scott case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided in the Dred Scott case, what those Constitutional rights are. The rights of the people of the North and South, and all persons and property are a like protected until such territory becomes a State. Any attempt by Congress to abridge this right, would, as long as the Supreme Court remains uncontaminated by the infection of sectional fanaticism, fall before its decision as soon before the sun. Congress must live representative, and so is every creature of Congress.

Resolved, That the President exercise the Constitution and laws of the United States as expounded by the Judiciary for their protection, and it becomes the duty of the President to see all laws faithfully carried out. Should any exigency ever arise where the aid of Congress became necessary to aid in the Constitutional enforcement of a right guaranteed to any section, or the people, or property of any section, that Representative would be called upon to rise and demand that Congress should be ready to yield up the noblest system of Representative Government ever yet devised to a superstitious fanaticism. Should any Territorial Legislature refuse to legislate on the subject are guaranteed Constitutional rights, are not lessened by any such non-interference. Our fathers among the States have no right to interfere with the slave, and the common law with them to those shores. Slavery was then protected and upheld by the common law, and no greater error can exist than to suppose that the institution of slavery must require Territorial legislation for its protection.

When that is determined on, then, and not till then, does Congress have a right to interfere with the flow of the river which leads her shores. Asking for right and submitting to no wrong—separately in the center of the Union, the Democracy will make her "black and bloody ground" a break water against the intemperate excesses and sectional fanaticism that would attempt to smother the snows of this national brotherhood.

Mr. Stevenson's speech was received with applause, and although the discussion on the resolutions had been warm and spirited, those finally adopted and the speech of Mr. Stevenson put every one in a good humor, and the delegates separated in the best of spirits, and with a determination generally expressed to sink all minor differences of opinion on abstract questions, and

to go to work zealously for the State and Legislative tickets in their respective counties.

Mr. Stevenson will, I understand, canvass the entire district, and will, by his eloquent and forcible appeals to the people, arouse the Democracy of the Tenth to an active and an enthusiastic support of our candidates. Mr. Stevenson has, by his course in Congress, made himself popular in the district, and the emphatic and unanimous endorsement of him by the Democracy of every county in the district, is a compliment not often paid to politicians in these times. Although there are able and popular men in every county in the district who would represent it in Congress to the credit of the party, yet not one name was mentioned in opposition to Stevenson, and he received the nomination without one dissenting voice.

Of the resolutions I need not speak. They are, I think, plain and unequivocal on the subject which is agitating the party in the State, and will receive the approbation and assent of the entire Democracy of the State.

The convention was a very respectable one in point of numbers, and was composed of the most intelligent and respectable Democrats in the different counties. And though the discussion was pretty warm, yet in general it was characterized by good feeling and gentlemanly courtesy on both sides. Able and eloquent speeches were made by O. P. Hogan, W. E. Arthur, Judge Boyd, and others.

Among the distinguished outsiders present, I noticed Robt. McKee, Esq., the talented, but somewhat too fiery, editor of the *Maysville Express*, Judge Whitaker, of Mason, Maj. Hawkins, of Louisville, and Mr. Banks, of Virginia, formerly of the Southern Democrat.

The delegates to the convention, and the other strangers present, are much indebted to the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Newport extended to them on every hand. Col. George B. Hodge, with his characteristic liberality and hospitality, threw open his elegant mansion, and invited the whole delegation to partake of a splendid lunch, accompanied with excellent wines and everything calculated to comfort the inner man. Other citizens of Newport also opened their doors to the delegates, and I heard of nothing but a general expression of delight and gratification at the manner in which they were entertained while in the city.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Bennett, the gentlemanly reporter of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, for the report of Mr. Stevenson's speech, which I send you, as without him, I fear, I should not have been able to report it so correctly.

I see that the *Cincinnati Commercial*, with its usual regard for truth, says that the resolution endorsing Buchanan was adopted by a meagre majority. This is not so. It was not only adopted unanimously, but with considerable applause.

Yours, &c., G.

[From the Louisville Courier.]
Hon. J. S. Chism's Position upon Congressional Protection to Slavery in the Territories.

Editors Louisville Courier: As the views of Maj. Chism upon the Constitutional power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories have been variously stated, and in some portions of this district, intentionally misrepresented by the Opposition, it is altogether proper that his true position should be clearly stated, and misrepresentation silenced.

In his debates with his opponent for Congress, Maj. Chism states, positively and clearly, that he recognizes the CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE TO PROTECT THE SLAVE-OWNED IN THE ENJOYMENT OF HIS SLAVE PROPERTY IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. At the same time, he thinks it would be impolitic, inexpedient, and dangerous to the peace of the country, for the South to insist upon any such legislation, unless it is demanded by *strict and imperative necessity*. As no such emergency has arisen, and does not now exist—as no Southern statesman has yet asked or required of Congress the enactment of a penal code for the protection of property in the Territories—as the Democratic party in the Congress of 1859, in standing platform, engaged the further agitation of the slavery question in the halls of Congress—and as the passage of such a measure through the next House of Representatives might be impossible—he believes it would be unwise to introduce such a proposition into Congress at this existing juncture.

But if it shall hereafter appear that the existing laws are insufficient to afford that protection which the peaceful character of our country requires, he then stands ready to secure and preserve to the South, by his vote and his influence in Congress, those rights which are guaranteed to her in the Constitution of the United States. This we, of the Fourth district, understand to be the position occupied by all the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State, and the position and policy of the Democratic party of Kentucky.

Home Extravagance.

We would direct the attention of those members of the Opposition party who are continually harping upon the extravagance of Mr. Buchanan's administration, to several articles which appear in today's paper under the above head. They are taken from the *Frankfort Yeoman*, published by the Democratic party, and are facts which are present may be relied on. If any Oppositionist is disposed to doubt them, we will add that the accounts from which the items were taken, were furnished by Tom Page, whose just official conduct is the only guarantee that he can offer for the future.

The public will glean from them some idea of the little extravagances in which his Excellency indulges at the expense of the State. We are anxious to know whether slumbers upon his *personal bed* are sweeter than they would be upon a bed that cost half the money; or whether his viaticals taste better for being cooked in that three hundred dollar stove! If the Opposition party are sincere in their trades against extravagance, and really wish to central public expenditures, we shall expect to hear them cry "order with the rosewood bed," and with the three hundred dollar stove!" But they won't do it. "Nary a word" will they utter against this extravagance on the part of their Opposition Governor. The case being altered, it alters the case. They would have the national expenses curtailed, but are willing that Kentucky should incur a debt of \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year to gratify the whims of a Governor. We are of the opinion that the Governor, who says that the Oppositionists have no peculiar objection to the "extravagance" of the Democracy—they only complain because they have not the control of the disbursements. The people will certainly rebuke such hypocrisy.

Grat. Union Gazette.

People's Party Convention.

HARRISBURG, June 7.—The Convention of the People's party met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Henry M. Fuller, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who moved that Morton M. Chalm, Esq., act as temporary Chairman, which was agreed to.

The committee on permanent officers reported David Tiggart for President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted.

The President made an eloquent speech on taking his seat. General nominations were then made for Auditor General and Surveyor General. A committee of thirty-three was selected to prepare resolutions, and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, p.m.

Evening Session.—The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock and proceeded to talking. On the eight ballot Thos. C. Cochran was nominated for Auditor General. On the first ballot for Surveyor General, General Keim was elected, and both nominations were made unanimous.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

Canvass in the Tenth District—The Discussion at Midway.

Midway, Ky., June 4, 1859.

Editors Louisville Courier: The candidates for Congress in this district spoke here yesterday, and it would be useless like to know something in relation to them, I will give you an account of the debate. By arrangement they each spoke one hour and a quarter, and had fifteen minutes each to reply. Capt. Simms, the Democratic candidate, opened the debate. He is an impressive man, and an impressive speaker, tall and dignified; he has a countenance, not only impressive, but great moral purity and in regularity of character, with an eye that combines mildness, firmness, and courage. He commenced by tracing the history of the slavery question, and showed that until 1820 there was no restriction placed upon the rights of the South, but perfect equality. By the Missouri compromise, however, a great wrong was perpetrated against the rights of the South, and nearly the entire territory of the country. He then showed how that, not content with this violation of faith, as soon as we had acquired the vast accession of territory which the Mexican war brought, an attempt was made, by the application of the Wilmot Proviso, to exclude slaves from that also, thus cutting us off from the entire Territory. He detailed the manner in which that was prevented by the compromise of 1820, and by the declaration of the principle of equal rights in the territories, began the work of setting right the error of the Missouri compromise. That work was completed by the Kansas Nebraska act, and confirmed by the Dred Scott decision, thereby placing Southerners upon the same footing as Northerners, and restoring the equality which existed in the days of Washington prior to the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Simms claimed these triumphs as Democratic triumphs, and that they had been secured against the combined efforts of the Abolitionists, and of the very men who are the leaders of the Opposition party in Kentucky. He then defined his position upon the territorial slavery question, as based upon the Dred Scott decision, which he stated clearly, and beyond the power of misrepresentation to be this: That Congress had no power to exclude slaves from the Territories, except to guard and protect it as every other species of property; and that the Territorial Legislatures had no power but that delegated by Congress, and therefore, could not exceed it; that anti-slavery legislation would be unconstitutional, and that it was the duty of the courts to protect owners of slaves as well as other property; that whenever the Legislature interfered with the rights of slave owners, or the courts protected slaves to protect them, then it was the power and duty of Congress to do so. His enunciation of the principle of protection was the strongest and plainest I have yet heard.

I have only attempted to give the principal topics of Mr. Simms' speech. He referred, in addition, to all the points which form the Opposition bill of indictment. His review of the formation and objects of that party was the most scathing and withering review I ever listened to, and in its delivery, he displayed the eloquence that moves the most soul. His voice is clear, and his enunciation distinct and accurate. His choice of words is chaste and scholarly, while there is no hesitating in selecting them to make his periods rhetorical and forcible. This is the great force in public speaking, and he possesses it to a happy degree.

Of the other speakers, it is not my purpose to trouble you with much detail. Mr. Trahan followed Capt. Simms. His speech consisted mainly of an account of the outrageous manner in which he had been treated by the Know-Nothings, and traced the whole cause of his misfortunes to the Frankfort clique, of which Mr. Harlan's father is the moving spirit. He showed how, that since the first time the standard of American principles in the country when the Know-Nothing party arose, it ignored his claims for office, and equipt with him, changing him place when powerful, and seeking him as a candidate when weak. His disclosures of the party machinery were rich, and there was scarcely any one who will not regard him as very badly treated. He defined his position on other points of national policy, which were protection to slavery, and an endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Harlan followed last. His position being one of regularity, gave him an advantage which the weakness of his cause well deserved. To have heard him, you would have thought either that he was the representative of a party co-extensive with the Union, and unsurpassed for the honesty and soundness of its principles, or that he stood out as simply a party in himself. He did not attempt to explain away the sins and rottenness of the present Opposition. He left the charges of Capt. Simms unanswered, except as an instance of the power of a man to speak an hour and a half in reputed defense of a party without succumbing, his speech contained no strength. I will do Mr. Harlan the justice to say, that for so young a man, being only 26 years of age before he commenced the canvass, as he veterans do, he evinced a most noble power of speaker, and in a better cause would do well. But he is unfortunately made by his party to assume this race, when certain defeat awaits him, and I regret that a youth of such promise should be so early nipped in the bud. In person Mr. Harlan is tall, and is evidently clothed by his nomination. He has red hair and a small red nose. His eyes are deep blue, his hair, and his rather high, has been cut and colored by the incapacity of his valet to protect its extremity. He wears stars in his pants, and a standing collar, a scarf cravat with a handsome breastpin, and a snuff-colored cloth coat with a velvet collar; and his appearance indicates that *distingue* air which belongs to the high bred and aristocratic. But enough, I have, unconsciously, written more than I intended, and leave your judgment in publishing. Rest assured that Simms will unite the Democracy, and that he will carry the district by a triumphant majority.

Yours, &c., MIDWAY.

[For the Yeoman.]
Democratic Meeting in Boone.

A meeting of the Democracy of Boone county was held at Union, on Saturday, June 4th, 1859, pursuant to previous notice, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for county representative.

On motion, Capt. Jacob Shotts was called to the Chair, and Mr. Hamilton chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the resolution adopted by the Democratic party, held at Warsaw on the 6th day of May last, that we pledge ourselves to support Chas. Chambers, Esq., the nominee of the Democracy; and also the nominee of the present convention.

On motion of Ben. L. Kendrick, Fountain Riddell was, by acclamation, declared the nominee of this convention.

On motion, the President appointed William Watts, of Boone, and L. B. Stephens, of L. Lanning, and Mr. Hamilton a committee to inform Mr. Riddell of his nomination, who performed the duty, and Mr. Riddell appeared in convention and in a brief and felicitous style accepted the nomination.

On motion of Gen. John Wallace, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby, tendered to the Methodist Church for the use of their house on this occasion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the Cincinnati Enquirer, a Vermont courier, the *Frankfort Yeoman*, and all the Democratic papers in Kentucky for publication.

And then adjourned.
JACOB SHOTTS, Clk.
M. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

J. Dr. Knaa, whose name will be found following this, is a reliable and influential man, and extensively known in eastern Indiana; he would not endorse a false statement.

DELAWARE CO., IND., March 1, 1859.
Messrs J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Sirs: I beg leave to make a statement to you, which, perhaps, may be of benefit to your readers and the community generally. About six months ago I called upon Dr. Kerr, my family physician, for some assistance to my wife, who was laboring under a very severe palpitation of the heart, and did so without any hope of relief, as she had already tried most of the popular medicines without the least effect. The Doctor suggested the trial of Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated Sherry Wine Bitters, stating that he had seen them used with good effects. I procured one bottle of him; my wife, after taking it as directed, found sufficient relief to induce her to try the second bottle, and so on, until she used four bottles. And now, sir, I must say that she is entirely well of that disease, and I heartily recommend the afflicted in that disease to try the Bitters; for I am certain they will never regret it.

Yours truly, JOSEPH STUMP.
The writer of the foregoing letter, Mr. Joseph Stump, is a very reliable gentleman, and a man of well, and extensively known in this vicinity.

Yours, &c., W. M. KERR.
ROGERSVILLE, IND., March, 1859.

Flourishing.—We are glad to see that the spirit of Democracy is flourishing in old Madison. We have to record the conversion from the errors of the Opposition of our talented county Attorney, and the able and dignified Sheriff of this county. In proof of this, it may be mentioned that they attended and assisted in the proceedings of the primary meeting held by the Democracy on Monday last, to appoint delegates to the Manchester Convention.—Mountain Dem.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.
The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address A. M. COWAN, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.
jeil wdt-w3m

MRS. LYONS, AGENT FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF SPRING BONNETS AT HER FINE Store on St. Clair St. apr16 wdt-wtf

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for family sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will run up, even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.

Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky., 34 door on the corner on St. Clair st. aprt wdt-w3m JOHN OSBORN, Agent.

To the Voters of Kentucky. I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future. sep16 t-w-w3c THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured. To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimer, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which can be used by the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

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